

Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, July 19, 1855.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

On the first page will be found an interesting article from the pen of our correspondent, "DELL."

MICHIGAN CITY, July 12, 1855.

W. J. BURNS—Dear Sir: Inclosed I send you a few specimens of the course pursued by some rather notable politicians of the present day. Not knowing whether you exchange with the Observer, I thought it could do no harm at least, to send you the extract. It is cut from the Practical Observer of the 10th inst.

"We see it stated in a number of our exchanges that the illustrious W. J. Burns, once the distinguished editor of the Atlas, a pro-slavery whig paper, published in this city several years since; but since then editor of two or three other papers, 'has joined the old line Pierce-ites.' Well, we are not at all surprised at this, because he never held a principle of the Great Republican Party, but he always loved his dram. Friend Terrell of the Journal says there are a few more whig editors in the State who are suspected of being affected with old line proclivities, and says that we shall breathe a purer atmosphere when they leave. Everything goes to prove that there are but two great parties in this State, the first is American and Anti-Slavery; while the second or old line, is pro-slavery, whig and Anti-American.—Laf. Gaz.

It is said here that the Banner is decidedly a superior paper, and this too, by those who do not agree with it in politics; but I regret that I seldom receive it in less than 4 or 5 days after publication. I have sometimes thought of 'occasionally writing' for the Banner, but then we have nothing here sufficiently interesting to stir the thought of the Plymouth folks, so I have hitherto held my peace, and pen.

The young nincompoop of the Gazette don't consider it a principle of the 'great Republican party' to advocate the continued Union of the States—nothing but the one idea principle of Slavery or Abolitionism, is recognized in their catalogue of creeds, and therefore we are read out of the Gazette's 'great Republican party.' We never were in it.

The most serious charge, however, is that we are guilty of obeying the divine injunction, wherein we are required to 'love our enemies.' The toadies of the Gazette need never lay the flattering unction to their souls, that they will breathe a purer atmosphere when all the old line whig editors leave, (leave what?) as a pure political atmosphere never enters the nostrils of such time-serving, oath-bound abolition chattle as they have effectually proven themselves.

We cannot account for the tardiness of mail travel between this place and LaPorte. We scarcely ever get our exchanges from LaPorte of Wednesday, before Friday evening. There must be some carelessness some where, in not keeping mail matter direct on its route to the place of destination.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax's Dodge.

The South Bend Register of the 28th ult., contains an article in reply to the charge of political demagoguism manifested in his course last year and this. Then he denied any connection with or sympathy for the K. N. Order. Now he is boasting of his achievements as a member of the Know Nothing National convention.

Then he was willing to make affidavit that he was not a Know Nothing. This he says is the 'gravest charge,' and denounces it as a 'flat out thing.' He may deny it and justify his denial by the same code of ethics that permitted him one week to write from Philadelphia denying his membership in the K. N. National Convention, and the following week admitting it when the publication of documents with his name attached rendered it impossible to longer continue the misrepresentation that characterized his course on the same subject during the canvass of 1854. That he last year denied his membership and sympathy with the Order he admits—that he declared himself to Dr. Eddy willing to make affidavit to that effect is sustained by no less authority than that of Dr. E.

The denial of Mr. Colfax will amount to nothing with any one who noticed his equally dishonest attempts to deny his membership of the Philadelphia K. N. Convention.

The whole course of Mr. Colfax in this matter is unworthy of a man occupying his position. He virtually sanctions the doctrine that 'the end justifies the means.' He conveys a falsehood to his readers and when it is fastened upon him beyond all hope of repulse, he attempts to get up cunning little dodges to raise a smoke to conceal his discomfiture and retreat. Of this character is his assertion that the Democrats turn round and 'pretend that they did not believe what they last year were so vociferous in asserting.' No Democrat that we know has made any such round. We believed that he was a Know Nothing in sentiment and in fact, and we know it now by his own confession. We saw him last year denying his membership—having resigned it to serve a purpose—and we this year see him in the full tide of membership rallying with and attempting to control the action of the K. N. National Convention, and making the boast that he was not an inactive member. We see him exhibiting the colors of the chameleon—professing anti, or ultra K. N., as best serves his purpose.

He may fancy his attempted evasion—by referring to the admission of the Mississippi, Alabama and California delegations, his 'perhaps' following—will hide the deformity of his course. But he is mistaken. Convinced by his own confession, in relation to his connection with the Philadelphia convention, he stands in an equally unenviable attitude in reference to his course last year.

Mr. Colfax asks what we will give to know how and under what circumstances he saw 'Sam' in Philadelphia, whether behind a tree, or without his paraphernalia? It is so unimportant that he would give nothing more (and could give nothing less) valuable than the reputation for disingenuousness acquired by Mr. Colfax during the last year.—Pharos.

The Convention.

Yesterday was a busy day with the busy business—a day big with the fate not of empires but of empires. Our streets, however, were not very much disquieted, and our industrious citizens went on trading as usual, as if the sun and moon were not standing still while the modern Joshua battered down the walls of the Democratic Jericho. The indications in the early part of the day were unfavorable, and many began to predict a failure. But towards eleven the crowd increased and continued to increase until it became quite a respectable country meeting.

About half past ten something which was probably intended as a procession moved in a thin and scattering stream towards the Capital Square; but it was the most complete burlesque on processions we ever saw. To make it more completely ridiculous it was headed by a banner with the motto, 'The people are coming.'

When we first went to the square, the attendance was thin, and there was nothing to relieve the scene but a few meager stands, with green apples, musty candy, and warm lemonade—articles which were pretty good types of at least a part of the entertainment served up by the more aspiring hucksters of the day.

In the early part of the morning, the stand was occupied by some old gentleman, who was evidently an intruder, and was not very cordially received by the leaders who hung on the outskirts and looked rather grim at the prospect of having their meeting laughed at. We understood his name was Alfred.

However an organization was effected by and-by, Vice Presidents, Committees, Sec. arranged, all under the supervision of Charles Test, a man whose face is very far from being an image of his heart, but it is a first-rate image of his party—as ugly as sin. The first speaker was Mr. Morton, to whom we listened for a while. He discoursed on the Nebraska bill, said it could not get twenty-five thousand votes in the State, that negroes were 'pouring into' Kansas, (the census shows 192 blacks to 8,000 whites), and Stringfellow and his gang were approved by the South, that Pierce was a disunionist, and that the South would never dissolve the Union. At this point in his remarks, the speaker was interrupted by the arrival of the Shelbyville delegation which marched in procession and made the most respectable show we saw during the day. A large number of their banners, however, were disfigured with Know Nothing mottoes. That part of the delegation had not been informed that the dark order had fizzled out the evening before, quarreled, split and broke up. They will learn the facts from the silence of the platform on their favorite topics of birth and bigotry.

When next we had a chance to hear the honorable gentleman, he was dwelling on the temperance law. As we are law abiding, we shall leave him to the Supreme Court, and bow in respectful submission to their decision.

After Mr. Morton came the big gun of the day, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. His speech was full of falsehood and plausibility. He pretended that he stood by the Constitution and the Union, and quoted from Daniel Webster. This foul embodiment of abolition and religious bigotry, reeking with the contaminations of his midnight order, had the hardihood and effrontery to denigrate the name of Webster; uttered the stupendous lie that the Missouri Compromise was forced by the South on the reluctant North, vilified the Senate of the United States, said that hereafter he and his colleagues would reject all nominations to the Senate if the candidate was not an Abolitionist, and finished his marvellous speech by recommending conciliation and harmony.

Think of it, citizens of Indiana, that this degenerate successor of the great saviors of Massachusetts should be imported for the purpose of instructing you in the politics of Hiss and his compers—should call on you to endorse the doctrines taught by that infamous assemblage, the last legislature of Massachusetts.

So ended the morning's entertainment. In the afternoon speeches were made by Mr. Lane, Mr. Colfax, and some person by the name of Holloway, whom we left abusing the poor Catholics and talking about the Spanish Inquisition. These gentlemen said some things that were new and some that were true, but the true were not new and the new were not true.

The most important part of the proceedings was the platform intended by its framers to deceive the people, and in its quavering tones sounded strangely in contrast with the truculent tones of the abolition press. The prediction we made on yesterday has been accurately and literally fulfilled. They have not dared to meet the consequences of their own logic; instead of acting like men, they have acted like cowards or knaves. These creatures who indulge in such wholesale abuse of Slavery as a thing hateful to God and man have not ventured to ask its abolition in the District of Columbia, have not even called for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, have sanctioned its admission South of 36 deg. 30, and have not protected against the admission of new slave States.

Are they sincere in this silence? We know they are not; their silence is a trick and their platform a trap. And these men talk of slavery as an

evil, forgetting that there is a bondage worse than that of the limbs—the bondage of those who wear their fetters in their souls; the bondage of men who sacrifice their honest convictions to subserve their private ends, who betray their principles for thirty pieces of silver. A whole-hearted opponent of slavery we appreciate and respect; but the men who avail themselves of this perplexing topic to ride into power, and who tamper with the passions and prejudices of their fellow-men on that subject, deserves the eternal execration of posterity.

Here are the resolutions: Resolved, That we cordially re-affirm all the principles set forth in the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Republican or People's Convention, held in this city one year ago, this day, and, as appropriate to this occasion, we re-adopt the following part thereof:

WHEREAS, We, the freemen of Indiana, without respect to party, and actuated by a common devotion to our Republic, and a common reverence for its founders, have assembled ourselves together in commemoration of the passage of the Ordinance of July 13th, 1787, consecrating the N. W. Territory to freedom; and whereas, the unanimous adoption of said Ordinance, by the Representatives of all the States in the Union, at that date, clearly evinces that opposition to the extension of Slavery to the extent of constitutional power, was the fixed policy of our fathers; and whereas, we regard the recent repeal of the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise, as a gross and wanton violation of the faith of the Union, pledged to a solemn compact, restricting the extension of slavery.

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of Slavery; and further, that we utterly repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic Convention on the 24th day of May 1854, endorsing and approving the Kansas-Nebraska inquiry.

Resolved, That we will waive all former party predilections, and, in concert, all lawful means seek to place every branch of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will assert the rights of freedom, restore the Missouri Compromise, and refuse, under all circumstances, to tolerate the extension of Slavery.

Resolved, further, That our Revolutionary ancestors regarded freedom as national, and Slavery as sectional. That we will steadfastly adhere to their policy and firmly resist every attempt to revise it.

Resolved, That an administration that lacks the courage, ability, and disposition to protect the citizens of the State, or Territory, in the free exercise of the elective franchise, against the assaults of armed mobs from other States, or Territories, is undeserving the confidence of a free people; and ought not to be continued in power, longer than a constitutional opportunity is afforded to exchange it for one that will be untrammelled by the slave power, and that will have moral courage and independence enough to raise itself above all party prejudices; one that will not in its zeal to support 'compromise measures,' lose sight of Freedom Justice and the Constitution, but will administer the Government fearlessly, wisely, and for the good of the whole people.

Resolved, That intemperance is a great and intolerable evil, and imperiously demands the earnest efforts of all good men its total suppression, and to this end we solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, and to all the people of the State, never to abate such efforts until our success shall be complete. That the results of the short trial made of the present prohibitory liquor law of this State have been even more beneficial than was anticipated by its friends, and pledge our selves if experience shall demonstrate that the law is unnecessarily rigorous in its respects or defective in any provision necessary to secure its benevolent objects, we will cheerfully assist in procuring all needful and proper amendments thereto.

Resolved, That both experience and the unmistakable manifestations of a just public sentiment demand a change of the Constitution and laws of this State so as to limit the elective franchise to such persons as are actual citizens of the United States; either by birth or by a full and final conformity with the laws on the subject of naturalization.

Where are you now, ye gentlemen of the Journal? For ten days have we taunted you to show your hand, and you would not do it. Will you do it now? You have legalized slavery South of the Compromise line; how can you reconcile this with your tender consciences; and you stand committed to receive all slave States which apply before the line. Is this the Anti-Slavery doctrine? Groop into a key-hole. Are you not ashamed of the baldness of 'Slavery is sectional,' when you must know that the whole of the merit of Compromise was a division?—State Sentinel.

Reeder and Stringfellow. The Journal of Commerce gives a correct version of the difficulty between the Governor and the ruffian.

Reeder was in his own office when Stringfellow entered and began an angry conversation, requiring him to retract remarks made in reference to the border outrages. The Governor, as he was sitting in his chair, pronounced the conduct of the gang illegal and highly dishonorable. Stringfellow immediately challenged him, but the challenge was declined, whereupon he advanced, and putting his hand on his shoulder, pushed him over, at the same time falling on him and scratching his face with his nails. The Governor kicked him off, both rose to their feet and drew their pistols, but Stringfellow was seized by the Attorney General and Reeder dropped the muzzle of his pistol, saying he feared to attack a man who was prevented from defending himself. Stringfellow then left.

The Dallas (Texas) Herald says that the widow and family of Colonel David Crockett, the hero of the Alamo, moved to Texas from Tennessee last fall. They reside in Ellis County, and are in straitened circumstances.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, July 11. The Pacific arrived about six this a. m. with Liverpool dates to June 30th. The news is confined to the details of previous advices. The official list of the Allies' losses in killed and wounded aggregates over 5,000, nevertheless, the siege progresses with unabated vigor.

Kaglen was dangerously ill, and had asked for his recall.

There are no indications of immediate operations in the Sea of Azof.

Administrative reform keeps its ground in England.

Austria continues the disbandment of her army.

Politics are dull.

The official list of the battle of the 19th states the number of English killed, wounded and missing at 1,547, including 93 officers; number of French, 3,427 including 133 officers, among whom were Generals Meyran and Brantet, both severely wounded. Full particulars not yet received.

It is asserted in Paris that the failure was owing partially to the errors of the British commanding officers. The English, on the contrary, throw part of the blame on the French.

Subsequent to these Crimean advices, rumors were afloat that a battle had been fought on the Tcherenza, and that the Sardinian army was cut to pieces, and that the allies had finally stormed and taken Sevastopol. These rumors excited some speculation, but were finally negatived.

Gen. Pelissier's dispatches are to the 26th. The Allies were pushing their approaches against the Malakoff, and hastening the construction of an advanced battery, which would complete the investment of the fort.

A few cases of cholera had broken out among the French troops.

The Allies retained possession of the Round Russian fort in the cemetery, captured on the 15th, and also of the Mamelon Tower.

Prince Gortschakoff's dispatches to St. Petersburg are to the 24th. He states that the Allies' fire had weakened, and the troops which had crossed the Tcherenza, had returned.

Accounts from Stockholm state that the English had bombarded Hango, and destroyed the telegraph station. The Russians admit that the Cosack's boats had a flag of truce, but say they feared treachery.

Advices from the Abo to the 21st say that the English fleet were cruising near the coast of Finland.

The Grand Duke Nicholas had reviewed the troops at Helsingfors & Abo, and inspected the fortifications at Sveaborg.

The blockade of the White Sea was formally announced on the 11th.

ASIA.—The Allies had given orders to complete the destruction of the fortifications of Anapa. Two hundred pieces of cannon and two years' provisions were found in the forts. The Circassians had plundered the town.

The Russian forces are concentrating in Tiflis.

The fortifications of Eszroum are completed.

Operations in the Sea of Azof continue. The fleet had been sent to complete the destruction of Arabat.

There had been an able reconnaissance at Tifa, and an expedition against Perikop is spoken of.

Capt. Loken of the war steamer Miranda, was killed by a rifle shot at Scutari. Brigadier Gen. Enocri is also dead.

Two thousand wounded of the Allied army had arrived at Constantinople.

The cholera had also appeared there.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Roebuck's motion of want of confidence in the Minister had been postponed for a fortnight.

Maj. Reed had given notice of a bill to extend Parliamentary franchise to all persons paying income tax.

Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, had asked for information concerning the present position of Austria towards the Allies. Lord Clarendon replied that the conduct of Austria was deserving neither of censure nor praise; that negotiations with her had failed, leaving France and England unfettered, to make peace on their own terms.

Viscount Canning is appointed Over-see General of India.

The Administrative Reform Association had another meeting at Drury Lane theatre on the 27th, at which Charles Dickens made a happy speech.

Geo. Peabody gave a grand banquet at the Star and Garter, Richmond, to Mr. Fillmore, on the 25th.

The Board of Trade returns for May show exports to the amount of \$3,049,000 being a falling off of near £400,000 from last year's returns during the same month.

FRANCE.—Letters from Paris state that a tax of 10 per cent, on the gross receipts of railways is about to be imposed. It is also stated that, on the meeting of the Legislature, a large increase of the army will be called for.

The question is to whether a new loan of 500,000,000 francs is to be raised by contract or national subscription, is still undecided.

70,000 persons had visited the Exposition in one day.

Orders had been received at Marseilles for the embarkation of 50,000 additional troops.

THE JUDGE'S SENTENCE OF DAVID M. STOCKING.—The prisoner, David M. Stocking was brought before the Court this morning, when Judge Pettit proceeded to sentence him as follows:

David M. Stocking, stand up. You have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the County, for the murder of John Rose, a worthy, unoffending, and highly esteemed citizen on the night of the 8th of January last, for the sordid purpose of getting money by robbery; a Traverse Jury have patiently listened to and carefully weighed and investigated the evidence, both for and against you; and upon the trial you had the benefit of able counsel who have left nothing undone which could tend to establish your innocence. That Jury upon their solemn oath have found that you are guilty and that you suffer death.

A few days ago while sentencing Rice and Driskill for the murder of Kahrenburg, I fervently prayed God that I might never again have a like duty to perform. That prayer has not been granted. The wise dispenser of all things has said: Let justice be done and crime punished before the prayers of mortals shall be answered; and the painful duty devolves on me of asking you if you have any legal cause to show why judgment shall not be pronounced against you, which I now do and pause for your response if you have any to make.

The prisoner denied that he was guilty of the murder, but admitted that he was informed all about it on Saturday following.

Entertaining no doubt of your guilt, or of the justice of the finding of the Jury, I must proceed in the discharge of this high duty.

It has been the law of all nations since the dawn of civilization first began and has met the approbation of wise men and law givers, both divine and secular, in all ages of the world that 'he shall go for life' and that he who so far forgets the rights of his neighbor as to slay him with guile, shall himself be slain. This is our law, and it meets with my approval.

It is the right and duty of society to cut such members off and deprive them of the power to endanger the community by repeating their crimes.

I advise you to entertain no expectation of an escape from the sure execution of this judgment, by reversal, pardon, or otherwise, but on the contrary, let a full conviction possess your mind that your career has closed, and that your life, so unprofitably spent, must come to an end. By all the appliances within your reach, I conjure you to prepare to meet your final Judge who will dispose of you for eternity.

The judgment of the Court is that you are guilty and that you suffer death, and that this punishment be inflicted on you on Friday, the 14th day of September 1855, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., of that day; and may God have mercy on your soul.

Lafayette Courier, 10th.

NEW WHEAT.—We learn of a sale of some 3,000 bushels of new wheat, day before yesterday, for city milling purposes at \$1.50 per bu., delivered at R. depot.

This consignment was from the growth of southern Illinois (Egypt) and brought to this market by the Central road, directly past the St. Louis 'cut off,' for the reason that the holders, who originally depended upon the latter market, could more profitably realize upon their purchase by bringing it here.

Chicago Journal July 14.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—About two years ago, a son of Mr. John Stanborn, of Charleston, was killed by a runaway horse, and was buried in Woodland Cemetery.—He was a bright lad, twelve years of age, and a great favorite playmate of his cousins in Clark, who was four years younger than himself. After the death of young Stanborn, his little cousin became alarmingly sad, and sat alone for hours in the places where they had played together, refusing all attempts to divert his thoughts.

In six weeks he died of a broken heart, and was buried beside his cousin. Who ever visits Woodland Cemetery can see their beautiful graves by the Chapel Hill, where they sleep peacefully together to be no more separated from each other in this eventful world.—Chronicle.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A frightful accident occurred on the North Missouri Railroad, about five miles from St. Louis, on the night of July 3d. It was caused by fiends. The train passed over a bridge which was clear, an hour after it returned, and in re-passing it the smoke-pipe was torn from the locomotive by some unseen agency, and a company of laborers sitting on a platform car, were swept off also, and precipitated, some of them, over the bridge falling a distance of twenty feet, and the rest on the ground at the side of the track. Three were killed. A derrick had been swung round, so that a stout rope attached to it, hung immediately across the track, which caused the accident.—Chicago Journal.

HARVEST.—Our farmers are now busily engaged gathering their wheat, and we rejoice to learn that the crop is most unusually abundant; even some pieces that were feared to be destroyed by the weevil prove to be but little injured, and afford a good yield. The oats and corn also promise well.

The wheat crop is spoken of by the papers in every direction as being one of the best and most abundant ever raised.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday night last, Mr. James Devlin was unfortunately drowned in the canal, near the lock east of this city. He was engaged on the state boat, and got up during the heavy storm on that night to see that all was right with the boat, when it is supposed he fell overboard. In the morning his absence did not at first excite any attention, as it was conjectured he had gone to his home in the city. His body was not found until about eleven o'clock. An inquest was held and a verdict returned of accidentally drowned.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.—The Zanesville City Times says: 'There is scarcely a well-conducted school in Ohio in which physiology is not taught. In our Zanesville schools it has long been made a primary study, with pupils sufficiently advanced to comprehend it. A sound knowledge of the laws of health is so important to the young in these days of 'fast' young men and young women, that all true educators feel a deep concern in this branch of learning.'

Glad to hear it. We wish as much could be said of the schools of other States.

DIED.—In New Albany, at 1 o'clock, July 10th, John, the last surviving child of J. B. and the late Lucy Norman, aged 6 months.

The heart-stone of our friend is desolate, and he alone remains of what was once a happy and joyous family. Wife and babes are absentants now of the angelic realm, where the bleak winds of Earth's sorrows stir not the rippling rills of happiness, nor the groans of pain is ever heard. Our sympathies are with Mr. Norman in his bereavement.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The Romney (Va.) Intelligencer, speaking of the murder of Orndorff by McDonald, a few weeks ago, in Hampshire county, relates a strange coincidence. McDonald was robbing Lockmiller's house when Orndorff came up, and he shot him for fear of being detected. Fifty years ago McDonald's grandfather, near the identical spot, was robbing the house of Mr. Lupton, when L. & Co. three little children came upon him, as he supposed, all of them, but fortunately one lived to testify against him, and he was hung.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Waste Paper.—The Postmaster General has made the following order, viz: 'It shall be the duty of the postmaster, or one of his assistants, in all cases immediately before the office is swept or otherwise cleared of rubbish to collect and examine the waste paper which has accumulated therein, in order to guard against the possibility of loss of letters or other mail matter, which may have fallen on the floor, or have been intermingled with such waste paper during the transaction of business. The observance of this rule is strictly enjoined upon all postmasters, and its violation will constitute a grave offence. Postmasters must be careful to use, in mailing letters or packets, all wrapping paper fit to be used again; and the sale of any such paper is strictly forbidden by the regulations of the department.'

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The Aurora Beacon of the 5th inst., gives the particulars of an attempted murder at Montgomery, a small village two miles from Aurora, on the Saturday preceding, a man named John Braun attempted to shoot Patrick Brennan, a cousin of his.

Patrick had charge of a gang of hands engaged in repairing the railroad track, and John was employed under him. John was discharged by Patrick on account of unfaithfulness in his work, and John thereupon swore vengeance against him. Armed with a double barreled gun and two pistols, he commenced a search for the object of his fury, Patrick in the meantime, absconding himself from home.—But he, however, scoured the country until Saturday, when hearing that Patrick had been seen a short time before at Palmer's store, in Montgomery, hastened thither, and finding Patrick standing upon the platform in front of the store, presented a pistol charged with buck shot at his breast, and deliberately pulled the trigger. Luckily it missed fire, and before he could repeat the attempt, two men standing near, seized him, and after a hard struggle, succeeded in disarming and binding the assassin.

After an examination, John was committed to jail at Geneva, to await his trial.—Chicago Journal.

A GOLDEN TRIO.—'Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing her history. The planet, goes attended by its shadow. The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain, the river its channel in the soil, and the animal its bones in the stratum; the fern and leaf their modest epitaph in the soil. The falling drop makes its sculpture in sand or stone, not a footstep in the snow or along the ground but prints in characters more or less lasting, a map of its march; every act of the man inscribes itself on the memories of its fellows, and in its face. The air is full of sounds, the sky of tokens; the ground is all memoranda and signatures, and every object is covered over with hints which speak to the intelligent.

Good.—There is a general feeling among all our business men that there will soon be a great reduction in the price of wheat, and, in fact, all kinds of provisions. We heard a grocer in this city offer to sell a men flour in three weeks from now at six dollars per barrel. People might as well bear it in mind, however, for that is a tremendous fall.—Come down.—Mich. City Enterprise.

Liquor Seizure.—On Thursday last, J. S. McDowell, High Constable, made a seizure of Liquor at the house on Michigan Street, kept by B. Burdett, and delivered the same over to the Agents—Messrs. Frand & Woodard—who still retain possession of it. This is the first seizure under the new liquor law which has taken place in this city. The matter will be investigated on Friday next.

Mich. City Enterprise.

Last Sunday evening, Dr. Daily, President of the University, delivered an able and interesting sermon which has created considerable sensation in our community. In the course of his remarks he maintained that although it was the duty of every minister of the Gospel to preach against error in every form, Roman Catholic, Mohammedan, Mormon, &c., yet the true spirit of Christianity forbade the proscribing of men for their religious opinions and that perfect religious toleration was a cardinal doctrine of Protestant Republicanism.

[Bloomington News Letter.

EVIDENCE OF SAFETY. New York, June 11, 1855. 'I have made a chemical examination of "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure," or "Antidote to Malaria," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine, and Strichnine, but have not found a particle of either; and, but have found a substance in its composition that was duty prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. GILLTON, M. D., Chemist.

EVIDENCE OF MERIT. LIVERPOOL, Union Co., Pa., May 2, 1855. Mr. J. A. Rhodes—Dear Sir: The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April. I have sold about one half of it, and so far the people who have used it are satisfied that it is a cure. It has certainly surpassed the Ague in every one who has used it, and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who has had it for six or seven years, and could never get it stopped, except by Quinine, and that only as long as she would take it, is now, I think, cured by your remedy.

C. R. MCGRINLEY.

CAUTION TO AGUE SUFFERERS. Take no more Arsenic, Tonic, Mercury, Quinine, Peppermint, Strichnine, or other such drugs. The well known inefficiency of the various poisons proves them to be the offspring of evil of false medical principles, or of mercenary quackery. The only remedy in existence that is both safe and harmless, is RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. For sale in Plymouth by H. B. PERSHING, & Co., druggists and Chemists, Grocers. July 19, 1855.

1917.

CURRAN'S INGENUITY.—A farmer attending a fair with a hundred pound in his pocket, took the precaution of depositing it in the hands of the landlord of the public house at which he stopped.—Having occasion for it shortly afterwards he resorted to mine. Host for payment.—But the landlord, too deep for the countryman, wondered what he meant, and was quite sure no such sum had ever been lodged in his hands by the astonished rustic. After ineffectual appeals to the recollection, and finally to the honor of Dr. Dolph, the farmer applied to Curran for advice.

'Have patience my friend,' said the counsel; 'speak to the landlord civilly—tell him you have left your money with some other person. Take a friend with you, and lodge with him another hundred in the presence of your friend and come to me.'

He did so, and returned to his legal friend.

'And now I can't see how I am going to be the better off for this, if I get my second hundred back again but how is that to be done?'

'Go and ask him for it when he is alone without any witness at any rate.'

Never mind, take my advice, said the counsel—do as I bid you and return to me.

The farmer returned with his hundred, glad to find that safety in his possession.

Now, sir, I must be content, but I don't see I'm much better off.

Well, then, said the counsel 'now take your friend along with you, and ask the landlord for the hundred pounds your friend saw you leave with him.'

We need not add that the wily landlord found he had been taken off his guard, while his honest friend returned and thank his counsel accordingly, with both hundreds in his pocket.

UPLIGHT MEN.—Welcome upright men. Pull them this way and the other, and they only bend, but never break. Trip them down, and in a trice they are on their feet again. Bury them in the mud, and in an hour they would be out and bright. You cannot keep them down—you cannot destroy them. They are the salt of the earth. Who but they start any noble project? They build our cities, whiten the ocean with their sails, and blacken the heavens with the smoke of their cars. Look to them, young men